

The Saving Habit

No matter who you are, where you are, or how old you are, it is your duty to save money.

Are you rich now? You may become poor if you don't save.

Are you poor? You may become rich if you save money and invest it wisely.

If you already have capital, economy will preserve it for your use in times of greater need. If you have none, you can acquire it by the same means.

Your whole mind need not be set continuously and exclusively upon the pursuit of wealth. There are other things in life as desirable as making money.

Nevertheless, it is right for you to be as careful of your expenditures as you can be without being miserly or close.

Youth is emphatically the time to begin to save, but it is never too late to start.

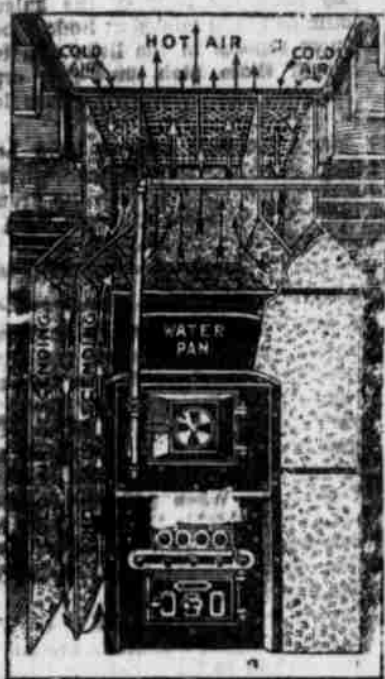
Indeed, the main object of saving in early life is not so much the actual amount saved, but it is the foundation of the habit of economy.

We would like to have you have your savings account with us.

Bank of Hopkinsville

We Pay 3 Per Cent Interest on
Time Certificates of Deposit.

The Latest and Best Heating Plant for The Residence.



Sold Under
a Positive
Guarantee

One Register
Heats The
Whole House

Buildings Com-
plete From
The Ground Up

J. H. DAGGS

FRUIT JARS

GOT'UM GALORE

Get Our Prices

Before Purchasing

YOUR BUSINESS APPRECIATED

Premium Store Tickets With Cash
Sales

W. T. Cooper & Co.

Had Something on George.
"I've got it all over George Wash-
ington in one thing," Harold told his
laymate. "How's that?" he was
asked. "Well, he couldn't tell a lie and
can."

A Common Nuisance.
No rabbit will ever be a house-
hold pet, but the rabbit that
becomes a nuisance is by being a
common householder.

Indians Utilized Irrigation.
The Indian discovered for himself
the science of irrigation. Many of the
tribes, such as the Crows and the
Apaches, early made use of the river
bottoms for the cultivation of their
staple crop—corn. When the condi-
tion of dryness came they would con-
struct a rough temporary dam of log,
with which they could divert the
course of part of the stream into their
lands. There were primitive ditches
which distributed the water.

NOTHING IS WASTED THERE

Hayti One Country Where Almost Ev-
erything Is Utilized, Especially If
It Is Made of Wood or Tin.

Hayti is one country where almost
everything is utilized, particularly if
the substance be wood or tin. Lum-
ber is \$80 per 1,000, and any substi-
tute for it is eagerly welcomed.

For instance, a partition fence be-
longing to some well-to-do people on a
prominent street is made of the tops,
bottoms and sides of packing boxes
that contained cans of condensed
milk; two doors further on is a fence
made of old barrel staves and packing-
box strips for fencing is by no means
uncommon.

Tin cans, with the solder melted off
and the tops and bottoms removed, are
flattened out and used as shingles, in
mending fences, patching holes and
for numerous other purposes.

The five-gallon oil cans, however, are
prized and cherished family posses-
sions. These cans have a regular mar-
ket value of 15 to 20 cents gold. It is
no unusual occurrence for a woman to
buy a five-gallon can of kerosene, hoist
it to her head and tramp all day ped-
dling the oil in small quantities—at
cost, if she can do no better—just for
the sake of obtaining the tin.

These receptacles are used for carry-
ing water, boiling clothes and storing
and cooking food.

The tins in which five pounds of lard
come have a value of 10 cents gold,
and are a standard measure, known lo-
cally as a "mamite." They are used as
a dry measure generally for corn,
beans, salt and the like.

Even the square tins in which
matches are shipped are sold at 5 to
10 cents each.—Kansas City Journal.

LEARNED TO COOK, ALRIGHT

Then Inkella Opened a School of Her
Own and Mistress Advertised for
Another Servant.

After Mrs. Hostetter's advertise-
ment, "Wanted—Good, intelligent vege-
tarian girl who can cook," had been in
the daily papers for four days, a tall
girl of medium stature, with pink eyes,
a red nose, and a yellow jaundice, pre-
sented herself.

"Ay bane good intelligence vege-
tarian girl, but ay can't cook," she an-
nounced.

"Never mind," said Mrs. Hostetter
desperately. "I'll teach you to cook."

And for ninety days and ninety
nights Mrs. Hostetter slaved away
showing Inkella the ins and outs and
sideways of Russian rollovers, Bel-
gian biscuits, Peruvian pancakes,
Honolulu hash, California crullers,
French flinders, Swedish swatnots, and
a thousand other culinary mysteries
that represented a lifetime's devotion
to the kitchen range.

At the end of three months Inkella
could make Norway noodles, Japanese
jumpuns and Swiss zwieback better
than Mrs. Hostetter herself.

At the end of three months and four
days she opened a cooking school of
her own, and Mrs. Hostetter put an-
other ad in the papers.—Detroit Free
Press.

Prowler Made a Mistake.

If there is anything that will make
folks forget sleep it is a burglar scare.
Some third-rate prowler, with trick
feet, made a technical mistake in the
course of his work in a Broadway
apartment house, and as a result of
his indignation, approximately 200
sleepy eyes were compelled to do
night work. The burglar, as he would
no doubt like to be called by his inti-
mate friends, had gained entrance to
the house and was getting along rather
fairly when he encountered a baby
carriage in the dark. The crash was
tremendous and was followed by fur-
ther creaking and grinding as the sim-
ple criminal disentangled himself. He
probably got into the carriage in his
excitement, for to the breathless listen-
ers it seemed that he required an hour
to free himself of it. Finally, giving
off no end of steaming language, the
incompetent bandit fled down a front
fire escape and got away. He had
taken nothing. Everybody in the house
remained up for the rest of the night,
believing that the burglar would be
mad enough to come back and take a
last kick at the carriage.—New York
Times.

Your Best Talents Hidden.

Usually those who are well satisfied
with themselves are poorly fitted for
the job. It may be something to mea-
sure yourself by the other fellow, it's
infinitely more to measure yourself by
what you are capable of becoming.
Measure yourself by your possibilities
and you will find much to be desired.
There are hidden reservoirs of power
waiting only an outlet. Begin to im-
prove them and you will find new im-
pulses to challenge you. The richest
jewels lie hidden in the earth. Your
best talents are often invisible, they
can be brought forth only by the call
of a great occasion. Start something
in your life and see what will come
out of it.—Grit.

Mealie Staple Food in Africa.

Among the Zulus, the most highly
developed native race in South Af-
rica, the mealie is the staple article
of food. It is also the staple article
of food among the less advanced
Hottentots. Even the dwarfs, or
Bushmen—the most backward people
of Africa, and probably of the world—
cultivate the mealie. Its cultivation
is introducing habits of industry
among a race that is vanishing. It
may give the Bushman his reprieve
from the doom of extinction.

SELF HELPS FOR THE NEW SOLDIER

Practical Home Hints on Military Training That Will Stand
You in Good Stead When You Are Called to the Colors

By A UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICER.

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THE SOLDIER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

A soldier's muscles must not only be
strong—they must be elastic. He must
be prepared to run, to jump, to crawl,
to wriggle, to shoot or to handle the
bayonet from the most unexpected po-
sitions. That is why he is put through
the setting-up exercises. By bending,
thrusting with his arms and legs, rais-
ing himself from the floor, his body is
made athletic and supple for every
demand which may be imposed upon it.
Military discipline begins with the
muscles; must be imparted to the
nerves, and become imbedded in the
brain.

A rounded shoulder is a slack rope.
The soldier whose body sags out of
shape spends almost as much energy
in pulling himself together as he does
in the specified motion itself. On the
other hand, the man whose muscles
are disciplined is at a balance, ready
at once to respond to any command
from the brain. When a man's muscles
are soft, they sullenly resent all orders
from the brain. They have not learned
to obey.

The nerves must be even more strictly
disciplined. For even if a soldier's
muscles are trained to execute any or-
der he receives, if his nerves run away
with him, good legs only carry him
faster. And discipline of the mind is
most important of all, for the mind ad-
ministrates through the nerves.

A disciplined mind will think precise-
ly. That is why military training re-
quires that a soldier speak precisely,
that he follow correct forms in receiv-
ing and transmitting orders, in making
out reports, in addressing a letter. The
crispness of military intercourse does
not stunt mental development. But
war is the most exact of modern
sciences and a soldier must strive to
become exact. In other words, he is
simply taught how to think—not what
to think.

As soon as a soldier begins to think
he will understand his place in a group
formation. He will learn that the han-
dling of large bodies of men pivots
upon the handling of a squad. He will
familiarize himself with his work in a
squad, and in that way discover his
importance to the command as a whole.

The squad consists of eight men, in
two rows of four. It is under the com-
mand of a corporal. Two squads form
a section, under the command of a ser-
geant. Three sections (at peace
strength) form a platoon and two pla-
toons a company. Four companies
make a battalion; three battalions, plus
a headquarters company, a machine
gun company, and supply company, a
regiment.

The young soldier learns that as the
squad moves, so the company or the
regiment moves. He learns that if he
individually executes the orders he re-
ceives in the appointed space and at
the appointed moment, a whole reg-
iment may wheel from squad to com-
pany front and back again, for exam-
ple, without the loss of a step. Each
part of the machine will fit perfectly
into place. On the other hand, if he as
an individual falls down in his part,
the squad evolution is spoiled, the
symmetry of the company is broken
and the whole regiment suffers in con-
sequence. The responsibility rests
upon each man—this the young soldier
must learn. And he must also learn
that discipline is the quickest means
yet devised to give any body of sol-
diers that perfect team work, that au-
tomatic, unconscious co-ordination
without which battles and campaigns
cannot be successfully planned and
fought.

Alfalfa Exhausts Soil.

Alfalfa has been growing contin-
uously in certain Kansas fields for 20
to 30 years and even longer, and it
has been questioned whether the soil
has been made poorer, or whether the
bacteria of the root nodules have not
fixed in the soil more nitrogen than
has been carried away in the hay. The
results of an investigation have been
reported by Prof. C. O. Swenson to
the American Chemical society. Ex-
haustive sampling showed that in the
extreme western or semi-arid portion
of the state, the alfalfa soil was richer
in nitrogen than the native soil, but
the reverse proved to be true in the
central and eastern portions. It was
noticed further that the only consid-
erable increase in nitrogen in the
western soil was in two fields that
had been under irrigation. It was
concluded that alfalfa tends to ex-
haust the soil, like other crops, and
that the nitrogen fixed from the air by
the symbiotic bacteria is less than that
removed.

Fox Usually Walks.

The usual gait of the fox, unlike
that of the dog, is, at night at least, a
walk. On such occasions he goes
through the fields in an alert, stealthy
manner, stepping about a foot at a
time, and keeping his eyes and ears
open.

The Limit.

"The whale swallowed Jonah, didn't
it?"
"Yes; what of it?"
"I'll bet Jonah's wife never swal-
lowed the whale."

THE MARKET BASKET

(Prices at Retail)

Dressed Chickens	per lb.	25c
Eggs per dozen		40c
Butter per pound		45c
Breakfast bacon, pound		50c
Bacon, extras, pound		27c
Smoked Jowl		18c
Country hams, large, pound		28c
Country hams, small, pound		30c
Lard, pure leaf, pound		30c
Lard, 50 lb. tins		\$12.25
Lard, compound, pound		23c
Cabbage, per pound		10c
Irish potatoes	1.20 per peck	
Lemons, per dozen		25c
Cheese, cream, per lb.		35c
Sugar, 100 pounds		\$9.75
Flour, 24-lb sack		\$1.90
Cornmeal, bushel		\$2.00
Oranges, per dozen		30c to 50c
Cooking Apples per peck		50c
Wine Sap Apples per peck		85c
Celery per bunch		15c
Onions per pound		12c
Navy beans, pound		20c
Black-eyed peas		17c
Millet seed, bushel		\$3.50
Stock peas		\$4.50
Seed peanuts, pound		20c
Spring Chickens	pound	50c

His Ambition.

"I'll be glad when I get big enough
to wash my own face," said little
Bobby, as his mother finished the oper-
ation. "Why so, dear?" she asked.
"Cause then I won't wash it," he re-
plied.

Farmers, mechanics, railroaders,
laborers, rely on Dr. Thomas' Elec-
tric Oil. Fine for cuts, burns, bruise-
s. Should be kept in every home.
25c and 50c.—Advertisement.

In Certain Cases.

"Do pearls mean tears?" "You bet
they do when you don't get your wife
the string of 'em she's set her heart
on."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears
the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Produce Infertile Eggs!

Infertile Eggs Keep Best and Market Best in Summer Heat

Fertile Eggs Spoil Quickly in Summer Weather

FERTILE EGGS COST THE FARMER AN ENORMOUS SUM EACH YEAR

Farmers lose millions of dollars annually from bad methods of producing and handling eggs. One-third of this loss is preventable, because it is due to the partial hatching of fertile eggs which have been allowed to become warm enough to begin to incubate.

The rooster makes the egg fertile

The fertile egg makes the blood ring

You can save the money now lost from blood rings by keeping the male bird from your flock after the hatching season is over.

The rooster does not help the hens to lay. He merely fertilizes the germ of the egg. The fertile germ in hot weather quickly becomes a blood ring, which spoils the egg for food and market. Summer heat has the same effect on fertile eggs as the hen or incubator.

INFERTILE EGGS WILL NOT BECOME BLOOD RINGS

After the hatching season cook, sell or pen your rooster. Your hens not running with a male bird will produce infertile eggs—quality eggs that keep best and market best.

Rules for Handling Eggs on the Farm—

Heat is the great enemy of eggs, both fertile and infertile. Farmers are urged to follow these simple rules, which cost nothing but time and thought and will add dollars to the poultry yard returns:

1. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
5. Sell, kill, or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

NOTICE Valuable published information on the raising and care of poultry and eggs and individual advice on these subjects may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.